UNCLE SAM'S RED REBELS.

How Skulking Savages Appreciate Governmental Caressing.

THE PEACE POLICY "PLAYED OUT"

Federal Ideal Philanthropy vs. Murder and Rapine.

MR. LO IMPUDENT AND CALLOUS

The Present Reign of Terror in Texas, Arizona and the Northwest.

SHERIDAN'S PROPOSED REMEDY.

"Little Phil's" Plan of Chastisement the Only Correct One.

LOUD CRIES FOR VENGEANCE.

The Apaches of Arizona Heaping Up Fathomless Wrath.

The student of political economy has remedies, glibly slipping from the ready tongue, for any discase which may injuriously affect the well-being of a nation. In the case of a strong people supplanting on their own foil a weaker and ruder race, a mpassion extends the ideas of the se-economist. The monstrous crime of whites in gradually pushing back the Indian-possessing him of his domain—has never been oned for in the eyes of tea-table philanthropists and the great gushing moral engines of reform by the really liberal reservations of land and ample sature comforts set aside for the unhappy red man by the United States government. The art requirement for our restless people is a free nd safe circulation from one end of our broad intry to the other, and, unhappily, to-day those who spy out the land and herald the march of improvement frequently pay for their enterprise the frontier (some one must be on outside always) is diverted from labor in the field to find his home in flames and his family massacred. The inviting prairies of the Vest lie unpeopled in a measure, for the ready knife too often avenges the encroachment on the patrimonial domain claimed by the skulking avage, who strikes no plough into the rich prairie It cannot be denied that, with a handsome erritory set apart for the Indians exclusively, many fertile reservations cut out of valleys very ear to the farmer, the employment of two-thirds of our army and a yearly expenditure of millions, Indian is an expensive, intractable and stless pauper. All the rights pertaining to the irst owners of the soil have been considered-nay. catered to-and the redskin a fair chance to develop any latent capacity for the blessings of civiliza Every policy-individual, municipal and -has been tried, and, from coolly naking game of them to making them Hons at Vashington, all expedients have had their day. inities have offered scalp bounty; grazed and wronged settler has haunted the track served to a terrible vengeance: from the earlies lays rangers have preyed on them and regulars fought them, with varied success, while, within two weeks, fashionable New York has crowded a

RED-HANDED RED CLOUD big talk." Shaker and Quaker; Colyer nd Don Fulano de Tal and the portly Indian gents of twenty regimes have noured unceasing itudes into the ear of the red man in council bese scenes, as ludierous as can be imagined. ave allowed some hundreds of magnanimous Good, Logan the Eloquent and Black Hawk the Bitter suggest "hifalutin" speeches. the Bitter suggest "hifalutin" speeches, which would be ignominiously "cut out" of a Beadle dime novel. The ideal philanthrophy is universally met by the materialistic Lo with a de mand for rum and buckshot, blankets and 'baccy. Common sense revolts from a policy in which idealism and idlocy, blunders and butchery, have

been so curiously mingled.

It is my purpose in this brief article to take a look at the present situation and repeat the reme dies needed. Premising all will agree that the red man is fast disappearing; that land enough is now set off to support in peace all of the copper color; that it is but just to demand that peace should be maintained and the Indian obey the law in return for the supplies and annual presents, and that mis-sionary induence (with some exceptions) has

sionary influence (with some exceptions) has signally failed, I announce my convictions:—
OLD LO'S DUTIES.

First—That the Indian, to avoid national death, must work; must learn to keep the peace, value the rights of others and thus Christianize himself by an enjoyment of the beneats of civilization instead of self-destruction by its vices.

Second—That law is as binding (in its penalties) on the Indian as on the white; that it must be enforced, and in return for national protection the Indian must be placed in beunds and kept there, amenable to answering his bad deeds and receiving in creature comforts and friendly teachings the reward of his amended life.

Reflecting on these principles, letting the Indian smars be managed with full powers, the strong

affairs be managed with full powers, the strong hand and wise head always in correlation, the way is clear to peaceful frontiers, extended mining interests and a large area brought under cultivation.

NO MORE WINDY PROMISES
by irresponsible agents, no future plans of sentimental education by charitable young ladies, no indiscriminate attacks on helpless Indian communities, but well-kept faith with the good, swift and sure punishment for the bad. Let us look at THE INDIAN OF TO-DAY.

The Indian is found to-day, with few insignificant The Indian is found to-day, with few insignificant exceptions, west of the Mississippi. The first division as to class will be the civilization partiy so, from the savages in the first division we find all the Indian Territory inhabitants, the dwellers on reservations everywhere, and these nations of decidedly peaceful attributes. Exclusive of the Territory inhabitants, the dwellers of the territory particular attributes. ritory Indians we have on reservations some Sioux, the Navajos, several branches of the Ute family, the San Diegos, and Diggers in Middle and Southern Carotnia, and in Northern California and Oreothers. The general peace and well-doing of reservation Indians is so far above the others that we may say, if not properly treated, at least they are humanely so, and have a fair chance in the great struggle for existence. The friendly tribes are the Pimos, Mancopas, the Moquis and Yumas, in Arizona; roving Pintes, in California, and Pawnees and friendly Sioux on the Plains, with the peaceful dwellers in Alaska. The savage tribes comprise the Euclapais and Apaches of Arizona, Comanches and Kiowas of New Mexico and Northern Texas, and some tribes of various names west of Minne-sota and north of Utah. These are judged "by their fruits," and the journals everywhere give evi-

dence of their merit to the title.

The nomadic Indians haunt our grassy Plains, and are the Sloux, Cheyennes, Pawnees, Comanches, Klowas, et id onese genus. The rest are footmen, but dwellers, tent dwellers, nomads and hunters. The nations of the Plains despise work; live by the chase, can move quickly and escape punish-

ment. Remembering that Lo is ever weak in temp-tation, we see theory and practice unite in teaching us to dread the mounted Indian. Hut builders, cultivators of crops, the dwellers on broken ground are more easily controlled, with the exception (a notable que) of the implacable Apache, the Ishmael of America. Strong Mongolian resemblances in the West and Northwest—to the East the Indian re-sembles the non-classic type, while in the South sembles the non-classic type, while in the South a strange infusion of Aztec blood has given the

sembles the non-classic type, while in the South a strange infusion of Astec blood has given the Pimos, Mancopas and Moquis their characteristics. The statistician will give you estimates as to their numbers, while I remark that foxes on the run are not easily contact. I will sketch fou pow

AN AVERAGE INDIAN CHARACTER.

Lazy, brutal, shiftless, prone to steal and cut a throat; given to the worst vices he can meet with, insolent and ungrateful, looking the second time for twice what he got first; a bully when in numbers, a sneak when cowed; a mixture of fatalism and queer superstitions; destitute of a written language; possessed of the brute cunning, but no analytical talent; clothed and fed at haphazard, inflicting fearful vengeance with deliberate malice, and ginorant of the first ideas of health and the laws of life; a giatton of a opportunity, a thief by nature, devoid of respect for the aged of tenderness for the weak; his law is "might is right," and his trust in luck is something marvellous. For the Indian of the Plains touch this description up with a costume of fantastic rags, a lean pony and a stolen arsenal, ac. For the wandorer about our borders, the peaceful red man, incongruous rags on his flithy person, he roves in search of any small accident or employment which will give him a drink. I allow that exceptions occur to these crude ideas, but you may average your Indians at these rates: Work the last idea, and enjoyment the great good; drink, food and games of chance are his gratification; in dress gaudy; in temper sullen, with the lowest of ideas concerning women—truly, the Indian, if lifted up at all, must come de profunda, Injuries are not forgotten, but any amount of kirdfing is only stored up for a day of vengeance. The resuless, glittering black eye never still, he is a beggar of beggars and a bore of bores. He has been droughs into the world like a beast, has little affection for his progeny, and feels no necessity of making provision for them. Haughty and insolence in the right of the proce

from long experience, is forced to say that any policy which gives the indian unrestrained freedom and plentiful supplies in a thinly settled country is the source of murder and outbreak. The folicy sketched above has its statistics, and I point to them for figures as to the chormous expenditure on feservations follidally managed, and declare that I have never seen a scholar of the approach to one from a scholar of the approach to one from a scholar of the approach to the from the sunder control may be enforced, but it would be in quantity only half that of a white man. The Indian mind generally stops short of analysis. He cannot accept the finer truths of the Christian code with understanding, and if you give him peace, a cleanly cabin, and make him earn decent food and regulate his habits, civilization has done fairly by him. Remembering that the Christian Indians of Minnesota burned their own churches in the 1855 outbreak, one can readily see that modern missionaries have sadly failed to touch these stony hearts.

hearts,

EXCEPTIONS.

There is one ray of light comforting to the advocates of peace measures. Red Cloud has been respectably true to his pledges. Long may he live to confer new dignity to his half-retrieved reputation! But, here, may we not allow him too much for his good will? The completion of the railway, with its powerful influence in bringing in settlers, also led to the establishment of a cordon of forts and camps in military dependence on each other. This, with the aid of the telegraph, gave a means of concentration never before practicable. And the Hig Wichita fight was not without its sharp lesson; Baker's dash on the Plegans was a severe lesson. And is there not a little wholesome fear along the whole line? The Northern Pacific is to open a new line of safeguard, and soon the possible depredations dash on the Piegans was a severe lesson. And is there not a little wholesome fear along the whole line? The Northern Puclic is to open a new line of safeguard, and soon the possible depredations North will be confined to limited areas and retreat will be cut of. Without a means of retreat, no attack. Plunder is of no value unless carried off. Your redskin risks not his scalp without the necessary reward in prospect.

tack. Pinneer is of no vaine unless carried on.
Your redskin risks not his scalp without the necessary reward in prospect.
That the railroad is a powerful agent in the control of the frontier is an unnecessary truism, but I may adduce the superlative proof in the fact that the great triangle formed by the Colerado, the Rio Grande and the Arizona and Texas-Mexican border may well be styled.

The past of Arizona has been one of terrible struggle, and to-day that unfortunate territory, rich in mineral wealth, well merits its claim to the name of "the land of blood and gold." Deserts sweeping around to the North, West and South in an arid circle, the interior has fertile uplands, well-watered valleys and lofty ridges held by the hardy and brutal Apache.

It is folly to talk of peace with the Apaches. For two hundred years his hand has been against every man, and the mailed Spaniard has skirmished vainly against the now relentless murderers of the settler. Even the lofty-minded Jesuit fathers, who risked life in fiery zeal, failed to gain a hearing of those land pirates. To-day the peaceful Papago wears his little cross in memory of the exertions of the pious fathers who came among them, skilled in

wears his little cross in memory of the exertions of the pious fathers who came among them, skilled in arts, medicine and agriculture, to improve their the pious theirs move their lives and win them by gentic love to the meek religion of Christ. Vain sentimental babblers of today! The brutal violence which have been been dead of the product of the control of your claptrap philanthrophy. Bombastic agents, full of windy school-boy speeches, think of the self-devotion of an Order which shed some of the proudest blood of Europe in vain efforts for the improvement of the dweller in the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the control of your the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills. The Print, the Mancops, the Moqui, the Juliant of the hills of the hills

duty to perform, and many weak and scattered THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN

centers have been sacrineed to this hats small policy in military affairs.

GENERAL ORD ONCE PLANNED A SYSTEMATIC SWEEP through the country, but the reduction of the army left the garrisons hardly men for their defence. Short, thick-set, active and murderous the Apache is at home in his interior lines, and his baleful fires may be seen glittering often by the helpless settler. They have ravaged Sonora, crossing from Arizona and returning in triumph. Shall twopenny logic carry the day? Shall Arizona ever be a State? How long must the blood of Stone, Bowers, Wooster, Hamel, Loring and a hundred other citizens cry from the arid sands for vengeance? Who can coolly think of Leihy, the agent, who went for peaceful purposes among them, found staked down in the road with his unfortunate clerk? Army men rocall the memory of the murdered Miller, Tappan and many more, while they shudder over the

witch at the cool consideration of Apache atrocity must be a great moral engine indeed, and should carefully

AVOID THAT DARK AND BLOODY GROUND, lest he be brought to grief. The commissioner who could shut his eyes to the appailing desolation wrought by the indians there must be a gentle fantate, The Indian affirs might well be turned over to the War Department. A strong hand to protect and punish is what is needed, and a firm policy will effect more in the matter than oceans of weak and "glittering generalities" on the causes of the present status of Mr. Lo. To protect him thoroughly, to punish him speedily, strong military forces, with discreet officers, fully empowered to act, should surround the reservations. Two productive and well-regulated reservations in Northern California (both with nel-choring garrisons) prove that the lindings and settlers both need the "protect in re" before their eyes continually. When quiet industry is waking the desire of learning, then let education be given them—but from experience. I predict that the most of Indians will be found dull, uninteresting scholars, and their total lack of enthusiasm is a great damper to the instructor.

It is said that a movement is on foot to release lig Tree and Jalanta, making this occasion the time to emigrate the Kiowas and fix them far off from the weak northern frontier. Why our government should release the troublesome rascals, in view of the impudent boasting of red-handed deeds for which Sherman arrested them, is hard to see. On the other hand

for which Sherman arrested them, is hard to see. On the other hand

SHERIDAN CHAPES AT DELAY,
and wishes to teach the Klowas a lesson. With
Northern Texas beset at every point and
overrum by these rascals, it is to be hoped
that "Little Phil" may have an added laurei
in the glory to be won by humbling the
impudent and treacherous Kiowas. Yet a little
time and the lessons of the future will be made
plain. Let us hope that it may be remembered that
the borders claim the quiet of civilization; that the
mines of Arizona cry for development; that the
patronage of the Southern Pacific Railroad is to result from settlers yet to go West, and that without
a firm, blended policy of rewards to the good and
unerring punishment to the wicked, the Indian will
not cease to light his way with the blaze of the
settler's cabin. "Little Phil's Prairie Ride" is
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unerring punishment to the wicked, the Indian will not cease to light his way with the blaze of the settler's cabin. "Little Phil's Prairie Ride" is anxiously looked for.

If impartial witnesses trace bloody deeds to Reservation Indians, let these Indians be amenable to justice, like other outlaws; and if in summer, when ponies are fat and grass is everywhere, the nomadic tribes of the north-west prey on the borders, may some judicious Baker do his duty in the extirpation of the vipers in winter. The writer has defined his idea that force is the last resort; but, when used, let it be in sledge-hammer blows, not needing a sudden repetition. To the enthusiast on Indian character a few days' ride along the Arizonia roads, with reflections on

THE NUMBER OF UNMARKED GRAYES, is very beneficial. The gentle gush is somewhat modified, and unless pecuniarily interested, or processionally a philanthropist, he will swing around the circle of opinion. There are some few arguments to be deduced in favor of the preservation of white men, and the writer hopes that the American citizen may not long be offered up as a bloody sacrifice on the altar of an effete Indian policy.

The semi-civilized Indians of the Territory unite

they should receive their reward in guarantees they should receive their possessions. The universal feeling among them against the lawless Klowas shows that regular habits have tamed the roving children of the forest. Fair exemplars of a steady policy, they are amenable to law and should be protected by it. The military power should only be used to keep order on the boundaries of their exclusive domains and to punish promptly armed maranding. In every other case let broad civil law administer to them with due impartiality the reward of good deeds and the sure penalty of evil actions.

PUNERAL OF A MURDERED POLICEMAN. mpressive Services in the Church of Sts

Peter and Paul, Williamsburg-Remarks of the Rev. Sylvester Malone. The obsequies of Officer John L. Donohue, a gal. lant and intrepld young member of the Brooklyn police force, who was foully murdered by a gang of Villiamburg thieves and ruffans while in the discharge of his duty, were celebrated in the old Church of Sts. Peter and Paul yesterday afternoon-The church was densely crowded during the mor-tuary services, the off-platoons of the ten Brooklyn Police precincts, with the Mayor of the city, the Police Commissioners, Chief Patrick Campbell and Inspector John S. Foulk occupying the centre pews.

Previous to the administration of the rites of Previous to the administration of the rites of sepulture the Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the church, delivered an impressive discourse. In the course of his remarks he said that Mr. Donohue sustained an honorable and upright character as a citizen, and while a member of the police force he so faithfully performed his duties that he commanded the respect and confidence of his superior and fellow officers. As a husband and father he was a model; as a member of this church he piously conformed to its rules and religiously attended to his duties. It is extremely sad, therefore, to see such a man stricken down by the murderer's hand while in the discharge of the duties assigned him. It cheers us, however, when we believe that, although he was thus suddenly stricken down, he was not unprepared to meet his God. While we did not hear him cry to God for mercy in his last moments, we feel confident from what we previously knew of him that that mercy was freely those of the blessed. This are occasion reminds us forcibly that we support to the preservers of law and of the confident from what we previously knew of him that his pure with samong the with whom he had so long associated. The venerable clergyman concluded his eloquent remarks by inviting those present to offer up a prayer for the repose of the soul of their departed friend. This invitation was silently responded to by the great majority of those present.

At the conclusion of the services the funeral procession was formed under direction of the police drillmaster, and the extended cortege took up its line of march toward Calvary Cemetery, where the remains of the murdered officer were interred. Six members of Post Mansfield, Grand Army of the Republic, and six officers of the section of the Pifth precinct police, to which Officer Donohue was attached in his life, acted as pall bearers. Several buildings on the line of march displayed flags at laif-mast.

At ten O'clock this forenoon Coroner Whitehill will dommence an inquest at the Morgue, Willionghby stree se pulture the Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the

THE ALSATIANS AND LORRAINES. A Patriotic Demonstration To-Day.

The demonstration which has been in preparation by the resident Alsatians and Lorraines to manifest their patriotism and loyalty to the French republic will come off to-day. The programme embraces a meeting under the auspices of a commit-tee of arrangements, of which M. Fortwengler is tee of arrangements, of which M. Portwengler is the President, at Irving Hail, at eight o'clock this morning. At nine o'clock line will be formed and the procession will march through Broadway, down to the Prench General Consulate, where the parties will enroll as Prench citizens. After having passed through the necessary formalities line will be formed again and will pass up Broadway to the armory of the Gardes Lafayette, at the Casino, in Houston street, to disperse. It is estimated that there are between three and four thousand Alsatians and Lorraines resident in this city, who have of late considerably increased by immigration.

The Downfall of Serrano and How It Was Brought About.

A DANGEROUS CRISIS REACHED.

The Government and Its Embarrassments-The Dynasty Trembling in the Balance.

ZORBILLA DECLINES TO BE PREMIER

His Party Seek Him and Bring Him in Triumph to Madrid.

HE YIELDS AND FORMS A GOVERNMENT

Amadeus at Length Master of the Situation.

MADRID, June 15, 1872.

The situation here has become one of profound calm. We have had the storm, and the sea is as quiet as a midsummer cruise on the Mediterranean. the fall of the Serrano government. It fell with a crash. No single event has so stirred Spain to its inmost depth since Prim and Serrano unfuried the dag of revolt on the deck of Topete's ship, while Riego. There are a multitude of stories in the air, which would-embarrass the truth-seeking mind, specially as one story contradicts another. It was natural that Sagasta's Ministry should fall. Nothing more corrupt and debasing has been seen in Spanish politics since the days of Godoy. There was no life in it, not even in this easy-going country of Spain. Dishonor in the Cabinet, dishonor in the Cortes, dishonor in the mances, the nation hurrying into the Niagara eddles of bankroptcy, a Corres composed of men whose election had been pur-chased by a lavish use of public money—even Spain could not submit to this, and Sagasta fell without a friend, without an honest follower, for the men who carried his flag would carry the flag of the next leader who brought a larger sum of money. SERRANO'S CLEMENCY AND SERRANO'S DOWNFALL.

But it was different with Marshal Serrano. Next blind old Dandolo was to Venice, he was the fore-most man in the kingdom. It seemed for a while that the Spanish Dandolo would be urged from his retirement to be to Spain what Thiers, in his sevtoo old to leave his home, and when the summons came from the king age and ill-health made him decline to be Minister or Councillor. But Serrane is in the fulness and vigor of life. His name is not only honored in Spain, but all over the world. It was Serrano who, with Prim, led the insurrection. When the monarchy fell he was made Regent, Although he was not supposed to be friendly to the candidature of Amadeus he accepted the dynasty with alacrity and has thus far served it loyally. To the American mind Serrano will always be held in kind remembrance because of his treatment of the Carlists. When he suppressed that rebellion he showed clemency to the conquered. You cannot imagine the courage required to perform this act of eminent blood and the intense disappointment any failure to gratify this appetite always inspires. You see this passion for blood, this morbid love of cruelty and death, in the builfight, the conspicuous national amusement of Spain, and in itself a brutal and disbutchery. When the Carlists fell Spain looked forward to executions, confiscations and punishment. Serrano made peace, and with peace granted amnesty and immunity. When he re-turned from his work he was met with an outcry of assion and rage. He resigned his offices, went into the Cortes as a deputy, defended himself in an honorable and manly speech, was honored by his fellow members in a formal vote for his valor and clemency, and returned to power apparently the strongest subject in Spain. Within ten days from that supreme moment he and his party had fallen from power.

istrongered subject in spain. Within bon days from the suppress moment he and his party had allied from power.

Now submasofs Fall. Was BROGHT ABOUT.

You must not suppose that this saiden fall was impress by a win of Amadeus. He saw, was been impressed by a win of Amadeus. He saw, was been impressed by a win of Amadeus. He saw, was been submitted by the condition of the condit HOW SERRANO'S PALL WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

in power to-day betrayed the men who were in power yesterday, and they dread the traitors of to-morrow in the friends and allies of to-day. Spain has no grander grandee than Marshal Serrano. He is a duke, and the King contemplates making him a prince. Well, Serrano has done his share of treach-ery and mutiny, and the title which rumor attaches to his coming princehoods symbolizes the battle of Alcolea, which he, a general of Isabella, fought against Isabella's crown. Serrano has said again and again that he would never draw his sword and again that he would never draw his sword against Amadeus; that he meant to serve the young Italian and his dynasty with sincerify and zeal, and if he had been entrusted with the extraordinary powers proposed by the measure of suspension he might have kept his word. But there were men in his party—men like Sagasta, for instance—who would have seen Amadeus dethroned as calmly as they would look upon a prancing matador in the bull ring, had it served their purpose. No wonder the King distrusted the measure, although if he had not from personal motives there were still higher reasons, which, as a king bound by an oath to defend Spain, he could not overlook. The mere fact that Serrano asked for his extraordinary privileges shows that he had no confidence in the people. He could only use these powers against the people. He could only use these powers against the people. If he really were the chosen and accepted minister of Spain he would not require an army in every province. The King by his oath was bound to consider the people apart from the party in power.

accepted minister of Spain he would not require an army in every province. The King by his cath was bound to consider the people apart from the party in power.

THE BRAL DANGER TO THE DYNASTY was from the radical and republican parties. It is now generally conceded that if the King had consented to the measures of Marahal Serrano there would have been an insurrection. This was the meaning of the retirement of Zorrilla. That distinguished statesman, who has done as much as any man to make Amadeus the constitutional king of a free country, retired from public life because the dreaded the issues that were rapidly seeking the arbitrament of the sword. He saw another insurrection in Madrid and the provinces. Already in the southern provinces there were matterings of discontent, threatened risings, which, with the chimeric and by no means pacified insurrection of the Carlists in the Morth, would have either overwhelmed the King or strained beyond their strength the already overstrained resources of Spain. The republicans always eager for a contest, the radicals would have loined them, and there would have been civil war. What civil war would have been civil war. What civil war would have been civil war. What civil war would have been civil war, with deficiencies of, millions in the budget, no money in the treasury, industry and commerce arrested, and money only to be boirowed at twenty-five or thirty per cent, you can imagine. It was this outlook which made Amadeus pause. He saw plainly enough that the radicals and republicans included the people. He saw that any proposition to mass armed bodies of men in the large cities was because it was necessary for Serrano and his friends to hold the crown from the people and by their approval he had better not hold it at ali, but go back to Italy and be piain Duke of Aosta in his father's court, feeling that a dinner of herbase duke was rather more comfortable than any number of provoking the powerful serrano and a majority of the Cortes, on the other the still greater danger

AMADEUS DETERMINED TO STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION.

The announcement that the King had declined to authorize the Serrano measure even after it had been proposed in full Cabinet came like a bolt out of the blue. I have told you of the meetings that took place between the Cabinet and the King. It is said that when Serrano told Amadeus that without this measure nothing could save the dynasty, he replied, "Well, I will take the constitution, the unbroken constitution, in my hand, as a passport, and walk out of Spain," Retreat he would not. Cortes or no Cortes, Serrano or no Serrano, he had sworn this oath, and he would keep it. And so Serrano and his government of ten days vanished into thin air, like the witches who interrupted Macbeth. Macbeth.
THE RADICAL MINISTRY AND THE CALL FOR ZORRILLA.
Señor Zorrilla Mar.

THE RADICAL MINISTRY AND THE CALL FOR ZORRILLA. Señor Zorrilla was so far away in his retirement that no one could tell whether he would serve the King or not. He was pouting among his almond and olive trees, away from railways and telegraphs. He had made a passionate exit from public life, and had declared that under no circumstances would he return to the Cortez. He would serve the King if the King showed wisdom—not before. "Would Zorrilla return to Madrid?" That was now the sidewalk question. The bridge was built—the radical bridge that was to carry Amadeus and Spain over many streams and chasms; but there was no keystone, and without Zorrilla there could be none, and nothing could come but imminent and irretrievable chaos. So all Madrid harrowed

*The funds rose!" Spaniards with their vanities as to what the "The funds rose!" Spaniards—who are not wist out their vantiles as to what the outside workhinks of their glorious, perfect, incomparably spain—saw that a radical sovernment was pleasan in the eyes of Europe. This was something to ecountry in the eddles of bankruptcy and compelle to borrow money npen any terms and with degrading security. Madrid began to smile again, and with this there was another straw, a slight one, but whose course is worth noting in these troubled times. As the hitherto slient, auxious and unnoticed King drove down the Puerto del Sol this cyoning he was loudly cheered. Madanie, the Toyal lady and Queen, was by his side, and I fancy the color that mounted their young cheeks at this unusual courtesy came from happy, throbbing hearts. Plainly, in some way or other, the King had reached the heart of Spain, and, with funds going up and people cheering on the high-ways, what might not come to an honest, zealous king, resolved to do his work? So if only Zorrilla would come back and make a government, difficulties could be honestly and promptly grappled. Spain could be put into a solvent, independent, go-ahead condition, and the marvellous resources and opportunities of this richly favored land amplied to

steered his dynasty into dangerous seas, and he might steer out again, without troubling people who advised him wisely, but vainly, to take the heim.

WHAT ZORRILLA'S PRIENDS ACCOMPLISHED.

Well, here was really a crisis—a crisis consummating a crisis—and what was to be done. Zorrills obstinate, all parties were in opposition. Serrand could have saved Spain a week ago in his drill-sergeant way, with blunderbuss and sword. Now would he if he could? He was angry and hurt, and an angry Spanish duke and granded is a budding conspirator. And if Serrano had never thought of Montpensier as the Prince of the Asturias he was thinking of them now, or of some other pretender, and would never do as Minister, especially with the possession of the power which the king denied him and without which he would not return to power. And as for Sagasta, that was death in its worst shape; not only death, but dishonor. So thought the radical party in Madrid, and so thinking, it gathered itself together to the number of two hundred—deputies and solders and leading men—and assembled in radiway cars, and whitled off in high and swift procession to Zorrilla's country seat, to consuit with him as to the situation—to take him and hring him to Madrid, iff fine. They found him under his olive and almond trees and brought him back to-day.

ZORRILLA CONSENTS—THE KING MASTER OF THE STUATION.

About two hours ago—as I guess—Zorrilla steod upon his balcony and thanked the shouting crowd, with that measured and solemn courtesy peculiar to the Spaniards, for their kindness. He had come, reluctantly it is true, but he was here, to accept any responsibility, to do all that could be done for King and country and the triumph of radical ideas, God willing! It was seven o'clock when he made his little speech; at eight he went to the palace and was sworn in. As the crowd-warmed into the wide-open Alcaia, fresh from his oratory, they were reinforced by another crowd—many thousands in all—hot and streaming from the buil fight, eager for supper and cigarctes,

A HOMEOPATHIC MONUMENT.

The New Homospathic Medical College on Third Avenue-Description of the

Were anything wanting to show the progress of homocopathy in this country the superb college just erected on the corner of Third avenue and Twenty third street would seem to remove any doubt. The building, which was endowed by Mrs. Emma A. Keep with a donation of \$100,000, is now ready for occupancy. It has a front of fifty feet on the avenue, and is nearly one hundred feet deep. It is five stories high and furnished with Mansard roof that adds materfally to its architectural effect. The ground door is fitted for bust from Twenty-third street; here are the dispense; y rooms, which are reached also by an elevator running through the building. On the left of the main hall is the prescribing room of the Ophthalmic Hos-pital, fifty feet square and superbly furnished in hard wood—a pharmacy. There are also three dark rooms for ophthalmoscopic and aural examinations. The building is ventilated by air shafts. On this floor are a library and reception rooms, and another for the use of the directors of the institution. Ascending by a handsome staircase, with an ornamental balustrade, the second floor is reached. Here are two wards—each 25 feet—for women, and a ward for men, which measures 30 by 40 feet, all having separate bathing rooms and water conveniences. In front of the hall is a dining room, 16 feet by 25, for those patients who are not confined to their beds; and adjoining this are the matron's apartments, fitted with commodious closets. A hall is found in the rear of these parlors which will communicate with the Surgical Hospital. On this floor, and near to the matron's rooms, is the kitchen, furnished with range, hot and cold water appliances and a direct communication with the elevator.

On the third floor, at the head of the staircase, is the faculty room of the New York Hommopathic

appliances and a direct communication with the elevator.

On the third floor, at the head of the staircase, is the faculty room of the New York Hommopathic Medical College, and on the east of this are four comfortable wards for those patients whose means will allow them to secure the advantages of privacy while wherefolg treatment. In this story are the rooms for the resident physician and a communicating passage which will open into the surgical hospital. The main feature, however, on this floor is a capacious lecture room, 55 feet square, the seats rising one above the other on ten semi-circular platforms. Extending along the north wall of this lecture room a balcony has been constructed for visitors and others who may desire to listen to electures or witness demonstrations, and beneath this a private hall communicates with the staisway and opens into the physiological laboratory. The latter room is separated from the chemical laboratory by a broad space which opens immediately into the lecture room, but which can be rendered perfectly private by the closing of large silding doors. By this arrangement a professor may pass into these laboratories while the students are engaged in the lecture room, may fask the requisite preparations for his demonstrations, and at his appointed holy may open the doors, saide for ward a mory able table, on which his apparatus is placed, and proceed with his lecture without delay of laterference.

On the top floor of this most complete building is a commodious and elegant amphitheatre, highted by a large skylight, perfectly ventilated and capable of accommodating nearly three hundred staches. This lecture room is furnished with all the conveniences for surgical and anatomical demonstrations.

Beneath the amonisheatre are the laminor's apartments, from which speaking tubes and bedis communicate with various portions of the building. On this floor, also, is the imaseum, which is eighty apartments, from which speaking tubes and bedis communicate with various portions of the building

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Pratt.—Third Monday July motions.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. William Davis and James L. Smith, burglary; Same vs. John McCarty, rape; Same vs. Thomas Bell, indecent assault: Same vs. James Donegan, felony, assault and battery; Same vs. Philip Tyne and Thomas Collins, felony, assault and battery; Same vs. Ellen Curlock, felony, assault and battery; Same vs. Ellen Curlock, lelony, assault and battery; Same vs. Fatrick Dunn, grand larceny; Same vs. Richard McCruden, larceny from the person; Same vs. John J. McClure and John Williams, larceny from the person; Same vs. Michael Kelly, Thomas Reaney and Michael Kells, larceny from the person;